

VOL. 17, NO. 16

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 16 1911

\$1.25 PER YEAR

THAT 'POSSUM SUPPER.

Six Thousand Dollar
Syndicate Planned

To Corner the Local Commercial
Drift of the Colored People

J. C. JACKSON, PROMOTER

A New Newspaper, Shoe Store
Clothing Store, Grocery, Dry
Goods and Notions all
Anticipated

Permanent Organization Hastily
Effected—All the Official Places
Filled—Price of Shares Rules
and Regulations to Be Submitted
Later

THE STANDARD, together with more than one hundred other invited guests, enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. J. C. Jackson in the form of a 'possum supper, given at the U. B. F. Hall on Thursday night, December 7th.

Mr. Jackson has the reputation of being the greatest entertainer along this line in Lexington, and the spread upon this occasion fully sustained that view.

But "after the supper he took the platform," and from up his magic sleeve let fall a fully-developed plan to organize what has been styled the Lexington Co-operative Commercial Association, with a capital stock of not less than six thousand dollars, for the purpose of operating numerous business lines, among which were mentioned a newspaper, clothing store, shoe store, grocery, etc.

A permanent organization was asked for at once, and all official places have been filled. Quite a number were dumb-founded at what seemed to be snap judgment taken. However, a large number danced to the music, and perhaps fifty per cent. of those present enrolled.

Now since we have escaped the volumes of cigar smoke and emerged to the open air again, the whole affair is given for discussion.

In view of the fact that no rules or regulations have been submitted, and the price of shares has not been definitely announced, the organization has not as yet reached the point where sane and fair discussion might be considered "knocking."

The STANDARD, with a host of others, can clearly see that the time is ripe and has never been more auspicious than now for the colored people here in Lexington to undertake and succeed in a commercial way.

The backbone of the apparent feuds that have long existed has been broken, and the agitators and promoters of dissension have found other employment. Consequently the questions come, Why not go forward? what is to hinder?

Mr. Jackson, too, is one of the watchmen on the walls who sizes up the situation nicely, but we don't mean for him, or any small coterie of individuals, to capture all these good things, and turn their benefits to private ends and personal promotions of any favored few.

The writer believes and it is his opinion that the social feature of Mr. Jackson's meeting was good and ought to be continued from time to time, and the people thus held together; that this move should be continued as a Business League upon the Booker Washington plan to foster business venture among colored people; in these meetings, from time to time, supported by a small stipend of membership, talk business, think business, and plan new

business. Those who feel that a newspaper can be made a success, let such get together on such a proposition. Those who have an idea of a clothing store business, let them get together on that, and so on.

But let the big league meet from time to time and hear reports from those in business, so that the weak and struggling can hear suggestions and improve thereby.

We cannot endorse the idea of a mighty syndicate gobbling up what little business the Negroes are now doing. We have a newspaper plant, we have a clothing store, we have a grocery store, we have first-class shoemakers who know the shoe business already. Why not first put these on a substantial basis, then add to the list all the new lines practical?

This is not the day of trust development. Big corporations are being dissolved in favor of small, struggling business enterprises. The tendency of things is to give every man who is entitled to life a living chance. The STANDARD, too, pleads for continued existence, and there are others also.

We need a business league in Lexington, so that when our local standing delegate, who is a member of the National Committee, goes off to the National meeting presided over by Dr. Booker Washington, he will really represent something definite.

It has been fully ten years since our local league disbanded, and not since—just prior to—the visit of Dr. Washington here at that time has an effort been made to revive it. What is the reason it can't be revived now? Prior to the 'possum supper that was thought to be the object of that call, but the 'possum supper is over and passed, and we have no business league yet, but instead we have the embryo of a syndicate that would monopolize every Negro business possibility in the city. Can it stand? Will it stand?

The STANDARD thinks the plan should be revised.

RESOLUTIONS

On Death of H. E. Seymore, By
Officers of the Constitution
St. Christian Church

At a meeting of the Elders and Deacons of the Constitution Street Christian Church, called for the purpose of taking such action as might be appropriate in reference to the death of Bro. H. E. Seymore, one of the Elders of the church, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased God the Almighty and All Wise, who setteth the bounds of our habitations and numbereth our days, to take from us our beloved Brother in Christ and fellow officer in the church, who, for many years has been a consistent and active member and officer of said church, being a most liberal contributor to its support; and whereas it is fitting that one whose life was so productive of good should be kept in the memory of the church; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the death of Brother H. E. Seymore and his soul's flight from earth has occasioned a great loss to this congregation and its board of officers; that he was in our humble judgment a Christian indeed, and that in his exemplary life were gathered a large majority of the noble qualities that characterize the ideal man; that he was ever loyal and devoted to the cause of the blessed Savior, into whose presence we believe he has found welcome;

Resolved, That the Board of Officers of this church view with deepest regret and sincere sorrow the remains of this our dear Bro. Seymore, and hereby express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence for the bereaved relatives.

Resolved, That we commend them to Him who doeth all things for the best, and counsel them to trust in Him, and weep not as they who have no hope, for we are satisfied that the deceased was, while in life, a true man—true to his God, true to his church, and true to himself and friends.

Resolved, That this Board has lost a most valuable member and the church a noble Elder whose place will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That the C. W. B. M., the Sunday-school, and every

YOUNG MEN MAKE SUCCESS OF BUSINESS



Mr. Lewis Williams, Jr.

The above is a likeness of Mr. Lewis Williams, Jr., the senior member of the firm of Williams & Reed, Undertakers and Embalmers, 186 Deweese Street, this city, both phones office and residence. Polite, prompt and efficient service.

The STANDARD inserts this cut at this time for no other purpose than to call attention to the young Negro in business, and to acquaint our friends of the fact that all that is good in the race is not with the fathers.

The subject of this sketch was born in Versailles, trained in the schools of Versailles, Frankfurt and Berea.

He chose for his life work the undertaking profession for which he especially fitted himself, being a graduate of Prof. J. H. Clark's Cincinnati College of Embalming, in class of 1901, and during his twelve years' practice has continued his studies through series of lectures given by Prof. A. A. Dodge, of Boston, at Louisville and Indianapolis 1902-3, Prof. Eckels at Louisville and Nashville, 1904-5, and Prof. Barnes of Chicago.

Mr. Williams has been in Lexington three years, first as embalmer and general director for Chenault & Ellis, until July, 1910, when he formed a partnership and established an independent firm of Williams & Reed.

Their quarters are well equipped, having six rooms—a morgue, trimming room, private and general office. Chapel accommodations can be readily arranged of three of the rooms.

Mr. Williams is of a highly intelligent turn of mind, and his office is well stocked with reading matter—good books, journals and periodicals of various kinds.

In 1905 in Lexington he made the principal address on scientific methods in the profession before the first meeting of the Colored Funeral Directors which was held in this State.

He is an active member of the First Baptist Church, and is one of the trustees of the same. He is also a member of the K. of P. Lodge, also U. B. F. and Sons and Daughters.

other organized church auxiliary have sustained a great loss of one who was a friend and helper of every department of the church work.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the church records, and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family and to the press for publication.

Done this December 10, 1911.
(Signed)

B. J. TAYLOR,
Chm'n Gen. Bd
S. H. SAUNDERS,
Chm'n Deacons
JEROME TYLER,
Sec'y
D. I. REID, Committee

EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN

Booker T. Washington's Open Letter, Urging More and Better Schoolhouses.

To the Colored People of the South:

This is a season of the year when for several years it has been my privilege to call the attention of our people to the importance of improving the facilities for public school education. I mean the masses of children in the small public schools.

As I have said before, I think a very small percentage of the children of our race can be sent to a large boarding school. The masses must be educated at home in the small public schools if they are to get any education at all.

As I have studied conditions in most parts of the South, I find that the people on the whole deserve the greatest degree of credit in their efforts to educate their children. In many cases they pay tax themselves aside from what they pay in the way of public taxes, in order to build schoolhouses and extend school terms. This is all commendable.

We want, however, to be sure that we go forward every year. If we do not go forward in providing better school facilities, we will go backward, because the number of children

to be educated is increasing each year.

My special object in calling attention to this matter is to impress the ministers, business men, teachers, and other leaders with the importance of having comfortable, well-furnished schoolhouses in every community. You will not accomplish much in the way of education, no matter how good a teacher may be secured, without a good, comfortable schoolhouse.

In many cases, especially in the Gulf States, the schoolhouses provided for the education of the Negro children are disgraceful. In some cases, they are not fit for animals to stay in. It is a cruel imposition upon teachers and pupils to compel them to sit in a cold, uncomfortable schoolhouse day by day. In such cases it is impossible for the children to learn anything.

The thing that I urge upon each community is that they unite their efforts this fall and winter in providing a good, comfortable schoolhouse. If every person will contribute a small amount in the way of money or labor or some kind of farm produce, within a few months a good, comfortable schoolhouse can be built and furnished in every community in which our people live.

Good schoolhouses will mean in the future good teachers and a school term lasting eight or nine months in the year.

If those who read this communication have not already a good schoolhouse in their community, I earnestly beseech them to begin at once to build one.

One other thing: Often a large amount of the money put in a school building is almost thrown away because no plan has been provided for the supervision for the work of erecting it. No matter how inexpensive the schoolhouse may be, care should be taken to get an architect or some other competent person to draw plans for the building.

Wherever it is possible, of course, the public school authorities should be asked to provide public school facilities in the South do not attend any school at all. Unless these

conditions are speedily changed our race in this and succeeding generations will be greatly handicapped by ignorance.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
Dec. 11, 1911

A GREAT BANQUET

Given in Washington to Wm. H. Lewis, the Noted Boston Lawyer

Appointed by President Taft to the Office of Assistant Attorney General.

C. J. MYERS

Cloaks, Ready-made Suits, and Skirts to be Sold at COST for the next TEN DAYS. Come and get our prices before buying. Beautiful line of Holiday goods at REDUCED PRICES.

C. J. MYERS, 343-5, W. MAIN ST.
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146-8 W. MAIN STREET
LEXINGTON KY.

banquet board at the Nation's Capital. "Three cheers for Lewis!" These were given with a gusto, that marked the high tide of the evening's enthusiasm.

"This has been the happiest moment of my life," said Mr. Lewis, when he began his remarks. "To-day is my forty-third birthday. In crossing the meridian, the equator of life, I am glad to have had with me such a goodly company of friends and comrades. You have certainly given me a warm time. I knew I had arrived at the chloroform age by your attempts to Oslerize me. Never before, sir, have I received from men of my own race such a splendid testimonial of their esteem and regard. I assure you that it touches me most deeply, and places me under triple bonds of gratitude and service."

"If only we could have true friendship and comradeship of even those gathered here, with faith in themselves and their fellows, indeed we should have the most splendid race the sun ever shone upon."

"We could make divine our country here, but, as Daniel O'Connell said, speaking of the Irish race more than half a century ago, 'God knows I speak of the saddest race the sun sees.' So I speak to-night for the most distracted race the sun sees, a race torn by bitter dissensions, factional feuds and strife."

"I plead to-day for friendship, for comradeship, between men who desire and are striving for the same thing, and the same high ideals of life. We seldom realize that comradeship is the great dynamic force of human progress. The com-

The hall was decorated with flags and bunting. A large portrait of President Taft was in the center of a large cluster of American flags. The Wilberforce orchestra played patriotic airs. In the galleries were fashionably-dressed ladies of the Capital's smart set, looking down upon the scene of festivity and merriment.

Charles E. Hall, a prominent census official, who was chairman of the committee of management, presented Professor L. M. Hershaw as the toastmaster of the evening. This marked the beginning of the evening, which, in point of wit and eloquence, has never been excelled by

any of the communities and cities of the South, creditable schoolhouses are provided in an increasing degree for the education of the Negro child. But we do not only want to see that no backward step is taken, but that we go forward both in the country and city year by year in providing decent, comfortable school buildings.

In connection with what I have said in this letter, we as a race must bear in mind that one-half of the colored children in the South do not attend any school at all. Unless these

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Lexington Standard

DANIEL I. REID, Publisher.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Umbrellas have a way of finding new owners these days.

China seems to be doing a thorough job of awakening this time.

This is the season when the average janitor is an ardent coal conservationist.

New York is to spend \$30,000,000 on education next year. It needs every cent of it.

Nether electric currents nor one's neighbor's chickens should be allowed to roam at large.

Girls look as though they would have to grow a lot in order to fit their new fangled baggy coats.

Meanwhile other shabby dams holding back water that might destroy towns should be braced up.

An amateur has no business trying to fly. Let him hang his hat on a hanger, but don't go near the aero.

Edison is under the fire of the Germans because he says they drink too much beer. He might invent a substitute.

New York's death rate has reached a new low mark. We congratulate that city upon being such a poor place to die in.

A burglar who coughed like a motorcycle robbed a garage. What could he do if he were trying to rob a roundhouse?

Yes, Claribel, as you say, the duke of the Abruzzi must be a very domestic man, since he has been sweeping the seas.

A Massachusetts woman has left her estate to the old maids of her town. How absurd! There are no old maids these days.

Prospects for the rice crop are good, but that does not especially interest the young woman who is soon to become a bride.

The New York man who is trying to compel his wife to marry her affinity has evidently made a study of the refinements of cruelty.

An \$1894 dollar, lurking around Chicago, is said to be worth \$650. There are times when a dollar is worth more than that.

For \$10,000 an Indianapolis man is pushing a wheelbarrow around the country from capital to capital. How does this assist the uplift?

It was polite of Togo to give his gift horse to the emperor instead of to the elevator man, to whom so many American hand their gift cigars.

The office boy's relatives will now begin their health for a few months, the frequent reports of their deaths having been grossly exaggerated.

Your plain citizen will do little aviating across the country so long as the necessity remains for private trains in the immediate background.

New York courts have sent to the penitentiary a farmer who recorded a horse race bet. It is better for the amateurs to leave these affairs to the professionals.

Those Harvard astronomers who have discovered a new comet should have waited for a more opportune moment. There is too much real news in the papers these days.

Brooks' comet is now moving away from the earth. It can still be seen by the naked eye in rear elevation. It has a fuzzy tail and looks like a two-cent star that has got mudged.

Earle Ovington is going to try to carry mail by aeroplane from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It is hoped that he will assume no needless risks by reading post-cards on the way.

It is reported that women are going to wear smaller hats this winter. The milliners must have discovered that some of the women had big hats that were as good as new left over from last winter.

The hoopskirt has appeared in Paris, and the first one seen on the streets created quite as much of a sensation as the first hobbie skirt, and doubtless will be quite as strongly denounced. It has been so long gone that not even the memory of the good that it once gave it. In fact, if it is imported as a fashion, it will be so new as probably to receive more reprobatant attention than even election frauds.

When a sculptor says that a Boston statue of Psyche needs more clothes he does not reflect upon the decorative value of the Psyche knot. He merely calls attention to its inadequacy.

As the bath tub is the great symbol of civilization, and as those nations who make the most use of it are the most progressive, it is gratifying to note that the mission Indian in southern California is coming under the uplifting influence of the bath tub; he is using it for a bed.

Friends of Diaz are reported to be plotting for the purpose of restoring him to power in Mexico. Why can't they, since he has succeeded in getting away from trouble, let the poor old man alone?

An English inventor is working on a wireless telephone which will enable one to talk any distance. Moreover, what perturbed a man can carry one in his pocket and be right in touch with his home or office wherever he is. How then will be the use of ever going away?

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

At the Grand opera house in this city, the people of Texarkana will have the opportunity of listening to one of the leading negro educators of the world.

Booker T. Washington, president and founder of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., is beyond any kind of cavil or doubt, today, the foremost man of his race, not only in the United States, but in the world.

He is known throughout the United States and is well liked by the leading men of all creeds and political parties because of his real worth among the people of his race along lines which, if followed, certainly stand for the moral and industrial uplift of the American negro. He believes in education for the negro in the United States, but qualifies this belief with the suggestion that the education must be practical and in such way that it will prepare the negro for a life of usefulness in the community in which he lives. There are certain people in various parts of the country who differ with the distinguished colored man, in this respect, but their number, never large, is constantly decreasing.

Booker Washington would eliminate every particle of idleness among the members of his race, by inculcating energy, morality and industrious habits through the medium of industrial schools and colleges. Albeit he is not encouraging the colored people to enter politics. He has seen enough of this to know that there is very little in it for the white man and nothing for the negro. To be industrious, honest and attentive to business, however that business is, seems to be the great vital text upon which the career of Washington centers, and it is a most worthy one. It took Washington a long time to prove to the people—the white people of the south—that he is sincere, but he succeeded in doing so and now he has the satisfaction of knowing that throughout the nation, institutes like his beloved Tuskegee, are being established and that great and lasting results for good are flowing therefrom.

It is sincerely hoped that his visit to Texarkana will be productive of good things. Not that the white and colored people are not on good terms, for it can be stated here that the races are on excellent terms, there is no point of conflict and the colored people as a rule are industrious and law-abiding; but simply because his discussion of the principal features of the race problem, from an industrial viewpoint, will be beneficial to the entire citizenship.—Editorial, Texarkana (Tex.) Courier.

A quaint or homely way of expressing a truth is often the most forceful. A minister, possessing an irrepressible sense of humor, has been lecturing us as to the best way to get along in the world. He said one need know merely how to "tick the world" to get from it a measure of what may be wanted. These are his illustrations: He tickled an old sow with a stick, on one occasion, and she edged over toward him to be tickled some more. The tickling was repeated several times, and soon she was flat on her back enjoying the tickling to the highest. Tickle the ground, said he, and it will yield in comparative abundance. Some young men put up the wall that young women will not accept their attentions. These fellows are green on the "tickling process."

"Tickling the world" is another way of saying that success with the public depends principally on the way people are approached—on the tact a person shows in his daily dealings with his fellows.

Carry a cheerful expression, smile often, and people will smile back and give you a respectful hearing. It is the hardheaded, close-mouthed person going about with an air of "know-everything-you-know-nothing," who is continually grumbling about this being a "hard old world."

Get it into your head that you are merely a part of this great big piece of world machinery; and that each person you meet is as much a part of it as you are. Turn yourself loose to learn something from every one with whom you come in contact. Try the plan of "tickling the world," and you will experience better results in all your affairs.—Southern Life Magazine.

If we were called upon to name the two worst enemies of the negro in America we would not hesitate to answer, "whiskey and pistols." The bane of the race is the reckless, irresponsible young negro who fears neither God nor man, and whose degradation can be traced directly to the two evils, whiskey drinking and pistol "toting."

When an ignorant youth fills up on mean whiskey and has a gun in his pocket he at once becomes a menace to the public peace. While others than negroes are equally as guilty of the evils mentioned, we are concerned just now in helping to lift our own burden.—Star of Zion.

We urge every negro family to read some good negro newspaper. The negro paper gives encouragement to your boys and girls, and it is the only source of negro literature that reaches you directly.

Youths, what are you living this life for? Have you planned anything for your future, or are you traveling the ordinary rut of life, looking for nothing but existence alone, without any of its worthy or attainable ambitions? You should consider these questions and awake from that sleepiness and reach out for higher ideals.

The avenues of education are open to you. Much of the employment is given you, and vast opportunities await you who make the best of it.

Stay out of the north and remain in the southland, where myriads of chances await you who will prepare yourselves. The southern negro is branching out into every available business. He is becoming wealthy and is preparing the way for our young men, if they will prepare themselves for the positions.

Morality and Christianity must be practiced extensively among the young men. They must organize Bible classes, libraries, debating societies, gymnasiums, etc., which tend to develop the individual morally, mentally and physically and lead him to follow a quiet, beneficial and intelligent life. There must be some training along these lines to the extent that it may become hereditary in generations to come.

When we follow these principles, we are following good factors of benefit to the race in every respect. We will diminish the number of our boys in the chain gang, put a ban on excessive immorality and renovate into intelligent action, uncultured minds.

There are many young men who, by misfortune, are thrown into poor circumstances, and have not the chance to acquire an education. This is a pitiable case and should be remedied, and the only remedy to his condition is compact association which brings about sympathy and aid for him and awaken the spirit and manhood in him to acquire some knowledge of a course of learning.

Take heed, help your fellow man, and build stronger men intellectually, physically and morally.—Palestine Plaindealer.

The Chronicle is glad to welcome Booker T. Washington to Houston, and feels that he will be extended a courteous and effusive greeting by men of all races.

He has, by his own unaided efforts, risen from a position of poverty and humility to one of commanding influence. He has wrought a great work for the people of his race, and has, by both precept and example, sought to lead them into the paths of nobler and more useful living.

He has recognized that to train the young negro properly he must train not only his head and his memory, but his hands and his heart. There are many worthy people of the negro race in Houston, and they will give the great representative of their race a welcome befitting his worth.

"Mayor Rice, by participating in the ceremonies of the evening in his capacity of chief executive of the city, does a graceful and commendable act. It will show to those who seem so greatly to misunderstand the feeling of the southern people towards the negro that under all proper circumstances and to the limits which social propriety permits the southern man is always ready to help the negro and to encourage him in his efforts to rise in the world."—Editorial, Houston (Tex.) Chronicle.

Out at Boley, the all-negro Oklahoma town, an old-time barbecue was given a few weeks ago in order to promote good feeling and good will generally. Indians from the surrounding country were invited, and came in large numbers. After dinner had been served the speaking began on the part of Indian and negro orators. One Indian seemed to voice the sentiment of his people towards negroes in a speech which follows:

"Indian always friend to black man. Red man and black man get well together. Red man he owns much land. Colored man he make big field make much cotton, much corn. Red man gets his share without law suit, no trouble with black man. He good to work to pay lease. Red man has plenty to land, he want colored man to work his land. Indian man he want to sell land. White man he want to buy Indians' land. Make big bargain, take land away from Red man. Indian wants colored man to work his land and make big field for squaw and papoose."

"Rich man he get behind Red man and the Red man he make way for him; Red man he lead black man he follow, and Red man take him through all right."

Bishop George Blackwell, one of Zion's ablest bishops, is very pronounced against a growing evil in the ministry amongst us, that of spurious titles from spurious and fake schools. He rather decries the prevailing practice and thinks the time has come to denounce the schools and the men. "To which we add our most emphatic Amen! Away with fakers in every profession amongst us!"—Mobile Press.

Plant that small plot of land in truck next year and realize something. It is somewhat disgusting to see some of our young men so extreme. We saw two youths, dudes you may say, walking down the streets with enough cloth in their trousers to make a Roman gladiator a suit. There is a class of our people who go to the extreme in every respect. Boys, clothes don't make men. It takes something in your head and the dough, dough.—Palestine Plaindealer.

Strive to attain something in a life's time commensurate to your people to be recorded in their annals.

CANADA'S CENSUS

A THIRTY-TWO PER CENT INCREASE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

That Canada has come rapidly to the front in the past ten years is amply shown in the results of the census recently made public. The population of the Dominion is now placed at 7,081,869, which with outlying points to be heard from, may bring it up to 7 1/2 millions as compared with 5,371,315 in 1901. Though these figures are large, they do not present a total as large as was expected but they do show a greater increase of percentage in population for the decade than any similar increase in the United States. The highest percentage ever reached by the Republic was 24%; the percentage of increase in Canada for the decade is 32%. Thus it will be seen that the provinces west of the lakes, with the great broad fertile acres ready for the sowing and immediate reaping of grain and the valleys of British Columbia capable of producing fruit with which to supply its neighboring provinces east of the mountains, have attracted numbers, which has exceeded the most optimistic of the expectations of ten years ago.

Upon the prairies of the ten years ago there was but a sparse scattering of people; but today, no matter in which way you go, take any direction, and you find homes and farms and good ones too, made by the very best class of people in good sized settlements with plenty of room for five or six times as many more. The population of Alberta is set down at 372,919, as compared with 73,022 in 1901; Saskatchewan 453,508 as compared with 91,270 in 1901; Manitoba 454,691 compared with its 255,211 in 1901; and so does that of British Columbia—362,768 as against 178,657 in 1901; but in a territory as large as this a population of 1,643,000 is little more than discernible in point of numbers. The work through it has been great. Look at the towns that have been built up; its cities, Winnipeg with 135,000; Vancouver with upwards of 100,000; Calgary with 43,000; Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon; Lethbridge; Medicine Hat, Moosejaw, splendid cities—none better anywhere; well maintained and equipped. These have come with existence and been built as they have been built by reason of the splendid agricultural country by which they are surrounded. The population is scarcely discernible. A population ten or twelve times that shown by the recent census could be easily maintained in even greater wealth than that which maintains the present numbers. There is certainly a wonderful future for western Canada and that which goes to the development of the west will enrich this land. This is the growing time in Canada and what has been done in the past ten years is but a beginning. The next decade will show a far greater advancement. In the meantime Canada is bidding welcome to the progressive and industrious citizen. The invitation is a standing one. At the forthcoming land exposition in Chicago, Canada will have one of the best exhibits of farm products that have ever been made and it will be well worth while inspecting it and getting information from those who may be in charge.

AN EASY LOSER.



He—You're worth a million and I'm penniless. Will you marry me?
She—No. Why do you ask me?
He—I wanted to see how a man feels when he loses a million dollars.

ERUPTION COVERED BODY

"Three years ago this winter I had a breaking out that covered my whole body. It itched so it seemed as if I should go crazy. It first came out in little pimples on my back and spread till it covered my whole body and limbs down to my knees, also my arms down to my elbows. Where I scratched it made sores, and the terrible itching and burning kept me from sleeping. I tried several remedies to no purpose. Then I concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies, I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, also the Resolvent, for about four months, and they completely cured me of eczema. I have had no return of the disease since. I never had a good night's rest after I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had only used them a few days before I could see they were beginning to heal, and the terrible itching was gone."

"Those that lived in the house at the time know how I suffered, and how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me. I never take a bath without using the Cuticura Soap, and I do not believe there are better remedies for any skin disease than the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Sarah Calkins, Waukegan, Ill., Mar. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 5 K, Boston.

The love of the beautiful is becoming not only the possession of the rich, but the desire and possession of the very poor.—Rt. Hon. John Burns.

A woman may not be able to make a foot of every man she meets, but she can make something just as good.

ASSISTANCE FOR NEGROES

Board of Education Endorses Denominational School at Augusta, Ga.

BISHOP E. E. HOSS TALKS

"NOT OPPOSING THE INTERCHURCH COLLEGE, BUT PREFER WORK WITHIN OUR CHURCH," SAYS THE BISHOP.

Nashville, Tenn.—"No, we are not opposing the Interchurch college, we are simply taking the position that all the work which is done by our church for the colored teachers and preachers should be done through the agencies of the church and not through any independent or alien instrumentality."

This is the statement made by Bishop E. E. Hoss in answer to a question as to whether or not the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is opposing the American Interchurch college in its relation to social and religious training among the colored people.

A called meeting of the executive board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which Bishop Hoss is a member, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Dr. Percy Maddin, also a member, and resolutions were adopted endorsing Paine college in Augusta, Ga., and the administration of the present officials was strongly commended.

A communication from the board of missions was read in reference to the enlargement of the facilities for training colored preachers in Paine college and such additional facilities are thoroughly approved by the executive committee.

Similar action was taken by a special committee appointed for the purpose of determining the policy of the church in regard to the training of negro teachers and preachers. This special committee met yesterday also, the meeting being held at the publishing house and Paine college was endorsed unanimously.

The committee consisted of Bishop J. H. McCoy, Dr. J. D. Hammond, Senator John H. Shepard, Dr. John M. Moore and Mrs. MacDonald. Sitting with the committee by special invitation yesterday were Dr. E. R. Chappell of the Sunday school board and Mr. Stonewall Anderson, secretary of the board of education.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was an account given by Senator Shepard of a visit to Mound Bayou, Miss., where the entire population is colored. The visit of Senator Shepard was greatly appreciated and a paper expressing this appreciation embodied the statement that there was an urgent need of sermons from the white ministers of the southern Methodist church.

It was the sense of the committee expressed in a resolution offered by Doctor Moore, that the Methodist Episcopal church, South, should operate through the Colored Methodist Episcopal church directly in all its efforts toward the social and religious training of the negro, and in all other lines of work, but that the advantages offered by the church should also be open to the people of other colored churches, and especially to the Colored Methodist churches. This resolution was adopted.

The committee also will recommend that the trustees of Paine college in Augusta, Ga., be respectfully asked to give consideration to the advisability of enlarging the department for the training of preachers at Paine college and of establishing a correspondence school for colored preachers in the church.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"In view of the need of enlarging the work of Paine college in several directions, it is recommended that the request be made of education to consider the matter of authorizing the president of Paine college to set about raising immediately an endowment for the college. Assured of raising funds for current expenses. It was also recommended that the board of missions give its hearty endorsement and pledge its support to such a movement."

"Resolved, That the secretaries of the home department take steps looking to the holding of Sunday school institutes among the colored people, and that as a means to this end, the services of Doctor Chappell and his assistants be secured in the enlistment of the general Sunday school board and of the conference Sunday school boards in this work."

The question of employing young women and others, in training Sunday school teachers in the cities was discussed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that specially equipped and well-trained persons be employed by the home department of the board of missions to teach and train groups of colored Methodist Sunday school teachers in our cities; and,

"Resolved, That this committee call attention to those pastors and city mission boards that employ deaconesses and other trained workers to the opportunity which they have in them to help in the development of the religious and moral life of the negroes, and to arrange for such use of them."

HE DIDN'T MIND.

The little boy was carrying home the empty bowl that had contained his father's dinner, when a big bully appeared.

"Do you mind if I kick that bowl?" inquired the bully.

"Not a bit," said the small boy.

"You mean that? Do you mind if I kick the bowl?"

"Not a bit."

"For the last time. Do you mind if I kick the bowl?"

as shall lead to the accomplishment of this end."

The following resolution was also adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that our home secretaries should use all legitimate means to arouse public sentiment among the white people in the communities where there is a large colored population in favor of proper housing and sanitation among the negroes, and that efforts should be made to enlist employers of negroes in towns, cities and country in reasonable plans for the social betterment of the negroes in their employ. The committee hereby expresses its sympathy with sane and well trained negroes who are making efforts to bring about through their leagues the educational, industrial and moral improvement of their people."

After discussing the question of training colored workers the following resolution was adopted: "We believe that Paine college should be the educational center through which the Methodist Episcopal church, South, should at present undertake to prepare colored men and women for religious service. We respectfully recommend that the board of education and the board of missions and the trustees of Paine college consider the advisability at their next meeting of establishing a training school as a department of Paine college for the training and equipment of young women deaconesses, settlement workers, Sunday school teachers and for other religious work."

FORCE OF HABIT.

"How easy," mused Robert Edeson, it is to form a habit and how hard it is to break one. Last week I was out on a little joy ride when I came to a dignified looking gentleman standing beside an auto, about which were scattered tools of various sorts. Two of the tires were removed. The dignified gentleman was perspiring freely and looking helplessly at a sympathetic lady in the tonneau.

"Having some trouble?" I asked, stopping.

"I decline to be interviewed," he replied.

"Carburetor out of whack?" I inquired.

"I have nothing to say," he answered stiffly.

"Had a blowout?"

"I will not make a statement at this time."

"Stripped your transmission?"

"I don't remember."

"Look here, old chap, you seem to be in trouble. Isn't there anything I can do to help you?"

"I refuse to answer on the advice of my attorney."

"Did the steering gear get stuck, or what?"

"You may quote me as saying I had nothing to say."

"Well, you're a crusty person. Don't you want some assistance?"

"I have nothing to say."

"Oh, don't bother him," begged the sympathetic lady in the tonneau. The poor man has been a witness before the grand jury and two investigating committees in the last month, and it has affected him oddly." — Young's Magazine.

A YANKEE INSULT.

A book on etiquette with chapter to illustrate how the colloquial politeness of one locality may become the dread of faux pas of another is needed for the information of travelers.

Recently a northern man traveling on a train which stopped at a small southern railroad station took advantage of an opportunity to exchange pleasantries with an old negro woman who sells sandwiches made of delicious fried chicken.

"Mammy," he began innocently, "do you raise your own chickens?"

He thought it was a compliment. Before replying she turned the whites of her eyes on him ominously.

"Yoh all kin keep dat talk to yohself," she said. "It doan mean nothin' roun' yeh, man. It only goes for to show dat yoh hain't no southern gemmen!"

"How so?" he ventured.

"Kase no southern gemmen would go foh to ask a cullud lady of she raises her own chickens!" — New York Globe.

AN APPRECIATIVE GUEST.

A Scotsman brought his entire family of seven to visit a relative in London. They were entertained in a manner that left nothing to be asked for two weeks—theaters, suppers, cab rides about the city, excursions into the country. The whole time McPherson never put his hand in his pocket to pay for a thing.

When the family was going home the Londoner and his cousin went into the buffet for a final glass. From force of habit he groped for his wallet, but Sandy gripped his arm.

"Na, na!" said he. "Ye've been verra guile in me an' mine this fortnight past. Mon, we'll hae a toss for this last wee nipple!" — Success Magazine.

HE HAD PROSPECTS.

She was a lady visitor to the prison, kindly and well meaning, and as she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment she thought she detected signs of reform in him.

"And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," he said hopefully. "I've got plans of two banks and a postoffice."

"No, I should like you to."

"Oh, would you? Then watch me!" exclaimed the burglar as he shattered the bowl to atoms.

"Do you mind now?"

"Not a bit," replied the small boy, edging away. "My mother borrowed the bowl from your mother this morning. You'll hear all about it when you get home!"

One's point of view is as much a matter of bank account as of mental worth.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

Pettit's Eye Salve. QUICK RELIEF FOR SOME EYES. If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

In Sunday School. "What can you say of Cain?" "He was the first boy scout."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c., &c., &c.

After a man has been married about a year he begins to wonder why his friends didn't get busy and have him locked up before he did it.

Blood Poisoning is often caused by slight cuts or wounds. Death may result. Hammers Wizard Oil will draw out the poison, heal the wound and prevent serious trouble.

Shipwreck Up to Date. "Captain, is there much danger?" "Not a particle. A moving-picture outfit will soon be along and rescue us after they have taken a few films."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

If They All Knew. A woman speaker told a New York suffrage meeting that "we women haven't concentration. Our minds just go flitting around and don't get anywhere." Considering which, is it not superfluous for men in Georgia to get about in women's affairs when they know themselves so well? — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Distemper. In all its forms among all ages of horses and dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with Spohn's Distemper Cure. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 750,000 bottles sold last year, \$2.50 and \$1.00. Good druggists, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Write for free book, Spohn Med. Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Most Fickle Man. When Col. William M. Howard, now a member of the tariff board,



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
AT 406 WEST MAIN STREET,
LEXINGTON, KY.

D. I. REID, Editor and Prop.

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Six Months75
Three Months45

CHAS. J. PARKER, Adv. Agt.

ADVERTISING RATES
Given on Request.

Entered as second class matter April,
1908, at the Postoffice at Lexing-
ton, Ky.

This is evidently the time for
the young men to come forward
and take upon themselves the res-
ponsibilities that mark the good
citizen. There are a goodly num-
ber now in business or following
profitable trades here in this city
who are doing well, rearing fam-
ilies and securing homes.

Such should be made mention
of and thus be given the encour-
agement that comes of kindly
notice taken and which is as
helpful as the miles stones along
the way or the clock that marks
the hour of day.

With all due deference for our
seniors we feel that they need
not fear to lend all possible aid to
our young men. A few months a-
go an effort was made to establish
for the colored people a Y. M. C. A.
and erect a building. It struggled
but finally gave up. In a short
while another move will be made
in the same direction. What will
be the attitude of the fathers at
this time remains to be seen.

Let us not abuse our opportuni-
ties. All must share alike the fail-
ures as readily as to claim the
benefits from public enterprises.

At a meeting of Emancipation
Celebration Committee,
held at the residence of Mrs.
M. S. Blackburn Thursday
night, a program was arranged
and placed selected to hold the
local celebration of the 49th an-
niversary of Negro emancipa-
tion in the U. S. A.

A strong program will be
presented, and the past achieve-
ments, present condition, and
the future outlook will be dis-
cussed by Rev. R. E. Hathaway,
representing the soldiers,
and Rev. W. Augustus Jones
for the citizens.

A mammoth parade of all the
uniform lodges in the city,
headed by Hamilton's Military
Band, it is hoped, will add a
new and interesting feature to
the old soldiers' annual dirge
upon this occasion.

A committee on place of
meeting was given permanent
form, and this committee is to
hold itself in readiness to find
ample accommodations if pros-
pects for an overflow meeting
present themselves, and any
danger of a congestion is appar-
ent.

It is hoped that the celebration
this year will eclipse all former
records. It is laid upon the lines

Williams & Reed Are The Progressive Undertakers 186 Deweese Both Phones

of local benefits and local interest
free from every iota of personal
enhancement or petty fears.

Mr. H. A. Tandy has been
assigned the complete charge of
all musical arrangements, and this
feature will be well cared for.

Following is the program:
Reading Proclamation, by Mrs.
M. S. Blackburn, for Women's
Relief Corps.

Solo, by Miss Josephine Lee, for
Auxiliary Sons of Veterans.
Paper, by Mrs. Mary Thompson.
Remarks, by Mr. Wm. Simpson.
DR. W. H. BALLARD, Pres.
MRS. M. S. BLACKBURN,
Acting Sec'y.

ST. ANDREW'S NOTES

An informal reception was given
in honor of Rev. J. M. Mundy
Thursday evening at the residence
of Miss Margaret Hummors. A
general invitation was extended to
all friends of St. Andrew's church.
The evening was greatly enjoy-
ed. Between forty and fifty guests
were present.

The Kindergarten of St. An-
drew's Church will give an enter-
tainment at Ladies' Hall on Tues-
day night, December 19. Admis-
sion 10 cents.

Rev. J. M. Mundy returned to
his home in Henderson, Ky., Fri-
day after a very successful ten days'
mission at St. Andrews Church.

FIRST BAPTIST NOTES

There was a mortgage burning
at the First Baptist Church last
Sunday night. The church is now
entirely free from the old debt
that embarrassed the work at the
time when the present pastor, Rev.
W. Augustus Jones, was called to
take charge.

The Baza a Philathea Class will
listen to their annual sermon
preached this year by Rev. E. A.
Clarke, of the St. Paul A. M. E.
Church, on Sunday December 24,
at 2:30 p. m. All are invited to
be present to hear his message.

The new calendars for the First
Baptist Church for the year 1912
have been received and are now
ready for distribution. They are
more attractive than any used
before showing an interesting cut
of the pastor and a brief history of
the church and other valued infor-
mation.

Rev. W. A. Jones and Rev. E. L.
Baskerville were the first to respond
to the Standard's call giving special
invitation to our citizens to make
contribution of news, clippings or
discourse for publication from time
to time. Three gentlemen and good
citizens are leaders of leaders. Some
men know for themselves what they
should do. Others are born to follow
and though they occupy places of
leadership yet they are passive and
belong to that class that usually say
afterward "I told you so."

"Tell Them"

Don't forget to tell the Merchant
who appreciates colored citizen's
trade also, that you "just" saw
his Ad' in the STANDARD.

Great Banquet CHICAGO NEGROES

Continued from page 1

relationship of Jesus of Nazareth
and the twelve disciples made
possible our glorious Christian
civilization.

"The evolution of true hu-
man democracy and human
brotherhood has been going on
for centuries, and the process
is still going on, and will con-
tinue until everywhere the
world over, man to man, a
brother shall be for a' that, for
a' that. The time will come
when the world will little care
for the man of race or color,
but will rate him just in pro-
portion as he has made his life
useful and honorable and has
contributed in the smallest de-
gree to the progress and uplift
of Christianity.

"This banquet, this honor,
Mr. Toastmaster, I cannot take
and will not take as purely per-
sonal. It was meant as much
for the office as the man. The
high honor of which I hold the
mere naked title was meant for
you, and the words of our
President, 'as a recognition of
the progress of the race and an
encouragement for the future,'
I am only the conduit, a mere
accident.

"I have only one ambition—
so to administer the office as to
justify the President's selection
and the bestowal of this honor
upon our race, and so to act in
all things as not only not to re-
flect any discredit upon the ad-
ministration and the race and
country, but to reflect the
highest possible credit there
may be in my humble ability.

"I ask you to rise and drink
the toast to the President of the
United States, our country and
our cause."

Chairman Charles Hall read
the following letter from Presi-
dent Taft:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1911.
Mr. Chas. E. Hall,
Chm'n Ex. Committee,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

The President has asked me
to thank you warmly for the
kind invitation which you ex-
tended to him in your letter of
November 22d and to assure
you of his appreciation of your
courtesy. While he regrets that
he will not be able to be pres-
ent at the banquet which is be-
ing tendered to Assistant At-
torney General Lewis to-night,
the President would be glad to
have you convey his good wish-
es to the guest of honor and
those assembled in compliment
to him, and give expression to
his hope that all may have a
most enjoyable evening:

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
CHARLES D. HILLES,
Secretary to the President.

Chairman Hall also read the
following letter from Attorney
General Wickersham:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Washington, Nov. 24, 1911.

Charles E. Hall, Esq.,
Chairman Ex. Committee
617 U Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am gratified to learn that a
reception and banquet is to be
tendered to Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral Lewis next Monday evening.
This recognition of Mr. Lewis is
well merited, as his appointment
is perhaps the most distinguished
selection of one of his race that
has been made for any public of-
fice in the United States. The po-
sition of Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral is one of great dignity and
responsibility, which Mr. Lewis
connection with the Government
in the past has furnished assur-
ances will be fully met and dis-
charged by him. I beg that you
will allow me to add my best
wishes to the many greetings that
will be given him at your banquet,
and to express the great interest
which I have ever felt in the wel-
fare of the race of which he is so
eminent a representative.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)
GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.

Dr. Booker T. Washington sent a
telegram regretting that he
could not be present on account of
a previous engagement, and Hon.
Henry Lincoln Johnson likewise
sent his regrets, being detained in
Atlanta on important legal busi-
ness.

Failure of the gas
Friday and Saturday
caused the STAN-
DARD to hold over
to Monday before go-
ing to press.

Making Better Progress than
Those Elsewhere in the
Country.

Many writers have advanced
theories and reasons for so-called
race question conditions. The sub-
ject has been studied in every sec-
tion of America with but little
success, for the very reason that
humanity is not subject to rules,
but responds only to the primal
laws of nature.

The Negro, being after all a
human being, has simply ascribed
such knowledge as has been offer-
ed him in the different communi-
ties in which he happened to have
his being. For this reason Chi-
cago and the surrounding territo-
ry have shown more advance than
any other portion of the United
States. Chicago's great indus-
trial institutions needed labor.
During the period between 1870
and 1890 immigration from the
South responded to the call. The
Negro who came worked side by
side with the foreign-born laborer
under supervision of Yankee boss-
es. From the one he learned by
actual contact how to work stead-
ily, how to use his wages thriftily,
the beauties of a home, and a de-
finite system of savings. From
the latter he acquired a true know-
ledge of the word liberty, a prop-
er dignity, and a manly bearing.

The Chicago stock yards have
become responsible for more Negroes
becoming taxpayers than any other
institution in this land, except-
ing possibly the Pullman com-
pany.

Contrast the horizon of these
men with that of Eastern Negroes,
nearly always servants at hotels,
clubs or homes, where the nature
of their employment brought to
their view nothing but ease, splen-
dor of garment, surroundings
and extravagance. The Eastern
"boy" saw "Mr. George" during
his hours of recreation and imi-
tated him. He saw the top of
society's structure without know-
ing of its foundation, as did the
Chicago boy. Without that influ-
ence and without the paternalism
of the Southland, the Chicago
Negro developed a business abil-
ity based upon economy and will-
ingness to work.

These seemed to be the founda-
tions upon which is built Chi-
cago's black citizenship.

Another primitive law prevails
there. That is "Birds of feather,"
etc. Notwithstanding any res-
taurant in town will serve a Ne-
gro, none need to, for in that ter-
ritory, between Twelfth and Fifth
Streets, along Wabash, State,
Dearborn and Armour, can be du-
plicated—any downtown restau-
rant's bill of fare. State Street
has its Pekin Theater as well as
several smaller ones. Its bank of
\$200,000 capitalization, real estate,
concerns, department stores, ho-
tels, small shops, even its own col-
ony of artists, an incorporated
concern that does a mail order
business, its lodges that own their
buildings and its churches their
own edifices. A steam laundry is
owned and operated by an individ-
ual. As a purely industrial matter
I can mention 35 saloons owned
outright by Negroes and catering
to their own trade. And the whis-
key business is not out of propor-
tion to the other lines of business.

Dentists, physicians and attor-
neys are plentiful and average
well.

As I said before, 'this business
and professional structure rests
upon a solid foundation of labor.
Asphalt paving gangs and railway
construction gangs send into Chi-
cago to their families twenty-two
hundred and fifty million dollars
per year. The stock yards con-
cerns get blank receipts for over
six hundred dollars annually.

Railways out of Chicago send to
the State Street merchants a half
million in hard earned wages via
Negro employees.

With such an industrial show-
ing and paying taxes on two mil-
lion dollars' worth of property,
owning five hundred thousand
dollars worth of stock in these
corporations of their own, it is
really no surprise that the Negro
is more in evidence in public ser-
vice in Chicago than anywhere
else in this country.

The Standard
12c per mo.

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Atty. Chiles

Urges His People to
Help One Another

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD:

The political contest is now over. I
hope now to see what, if anything,
will come to the Negro from either
party. Under the Republican State
administration, please inform me,
what more was given to him than un-
der the Democratic administration?
Please enumerate.

Well, I believe, "To the victor be
long the spoils." By thus acting all
will know exactly where we are. As
it is, there is no certainty.

I know there is great "talk" about
taking this and that out of politics,
but what good does that do? If by
taking a certain measure out of pol-
itics, more good will result, and there
will be fairness to all, I say then take
such out of politics. But if by so do-
ing "all things continue as they were"
then I again say "To the victor be-
long the spoils."

When this is applied, I feel con-
fident that more good will result to the
Negro, especially. As it is, he gets
but little either way matters go, be-
cause he does not make himself felt.

I know, dear sir, that some fear
"Negro domination" etc., but to all
fair-minded people it is apparent that
this is only manifest weakness of
those who cry such when everyone
can see that they have all on their
side—numbers, power and means.

Please let me know what you are
going to do about keeping up the
STANDARD. Why do you not send it to
me regularly as you used to do, and
as you ought?

You must not forget that "We"
talk a great deal about "race pride,
race pride," but when we come to do-
ing it, showing it, "we pass by on the
other side." Now please inform me
which you prefer, the talking man
and those who do nothing or very lit-
tle to help their race, or the people
who do little talking about race
pride but show theirs by supporting
same and helping in every way they
can?

Now, dear sir, please take sugges-
tion. If you expect to make your pa-
per a success, cease waiting for others
to join in and help you, but throw
yourself into your paper and go ahead.
Be assured of this: That I will give
you my support.

As a people we are too much like
Dr. Washington says, we have too
much of the crab instinct. We do not
like to see one another succeed. Un-
less you are of my lodge, church or
order, or a member of everything I
get up, I will not do anything to
help you, but I will give my work,
thereby my means, to help the other
races, so that they may continue to
give respectable employment not to
our children, etc. and keep you only
holders of wood and drawers of wa-
ter.—It is time now that we become a
right race thinking people, and begin
at least, to act for our best good, then
for the community. This the other
races are doing; this we must do. This
done, then they will have greater re-
spect for us.

Now remember that I am here. If
you have any work in my business,
give me an opportunity to do it
for you. If this be done then
there will be no just complaint.
But for you or any of us to talk race
pride, and then act to the contrary, it
is only down-right hypocrisy.

Yours for the good of the race,
J. ALEXANDER CHILES.

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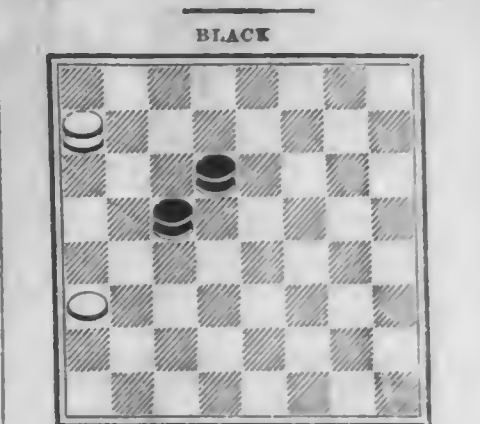
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10c each.

Checkers

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |

They say that Dr. P. D. Robinson
is the champion pro tem of the city.

How to win with First Posi-
tion three variations.



BLACK TO PLAY AND WIN
SOLUTION

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 10 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 14 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 10 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| 16 | 18 | A | 9 |
| 1 | 5 | B | 9 |
| 18 | 16 | 21 | 17 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 16 | 18 | 17 | 13 |
| 18 | 15 | 9 | 14 |
| 1 | 5 | 14 | 17 |
| 15 | 10 | 17 | 22 |
| 10 | 14 | 22 | 25 |
| 5 | 1 | 25 | 22 |
| 1 | 6 | 22 | 25 |
| 6 | 10 | 2 | 22 |
| 10 | 16 | 22 | 25 |
| 16 | 18 | | |

B. WINS.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 21 | 17 | 18 | 22 |
| 17 | 14 | 1 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | 22 | 17 |
| 14 | 9 | 17 | 14 |

B. WINS.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 9 | 13 | 18 | 22 |
| 21 | 17 | 6 | 1 |
| 17 | 14 | 1 | 6 |
| 14 | 10 | 22 | 18 |
| 10 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | 18 | 14 |

B. WINS.

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